



Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca
Facultatea de Inginerie Electrică

CURS Master

Tehnologii moderne de proiectare a aplicațiilor multimedia



Curs: **TEHNOLOGII MODERNE DE PROIECTARE A APLICAȚIILOR MULTIMEDIA**

CAP.5. LIMBAJUL CSS

CUPRINS

- 5.1. Introducere**
- 5.2. Exemple utilizare CSS**
- 5.3. Sintaxa CSS**
- 5.4. Selectorii CSS**
- 5.5. Formatare în CSS**



5.1. Introducere

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) : limbaj care descrie **stilul** documentelor HTML

Scop utilizare CSS:

- Personalizare website prin creare de layout personalizat pentru afisarea pe dispozitive diferite (monitoare, dispozitive mobile).
- stabilire automata a culorii, marimii si fonturilor pentru text, link-uri , tabele, etc.



5.2. Exemple utilizare CSS: **Stylesheet 1**

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3
- Stylesheet 4
- No Stylesheet

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links:
[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet:
[No Stylesheet](#).

Side-Bar

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5.2. Exemple utilizare CSS: **Stylesheet 2**

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links: [Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet: [No Stylesheet](#).

Side-Bar

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem vel eum irure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla

Menu: **Stylesheet 1**, **Stylesheet 2**, Stylesheet 3, Stylesheet 4, No Stylesheet



5.2. Exemple utilizare CSS: **Stylesheet 3**

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

Menu: Stylesheet 1, Stylesheet 2, **Stylesheet 3**, Stylesheet 4, No Stylesheet

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links: [Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

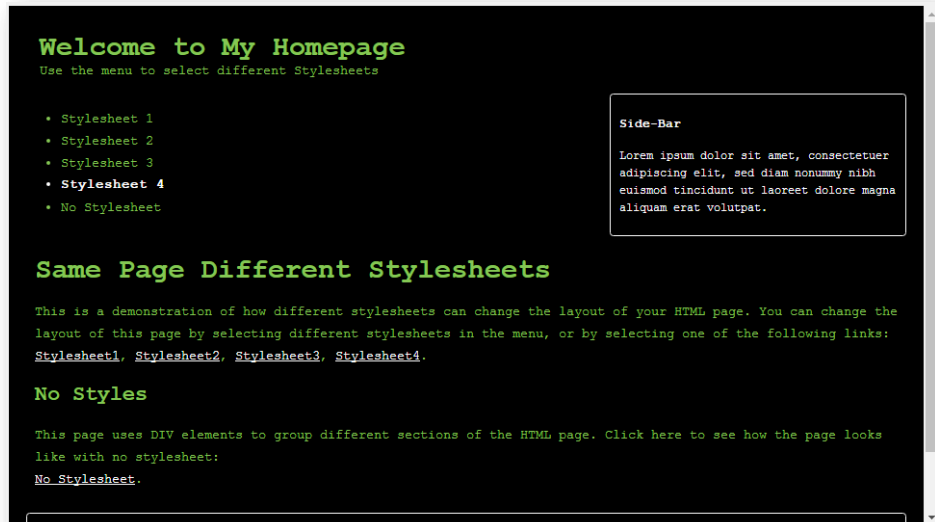
This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet: [No Stylesheet](#).

Side-Bar

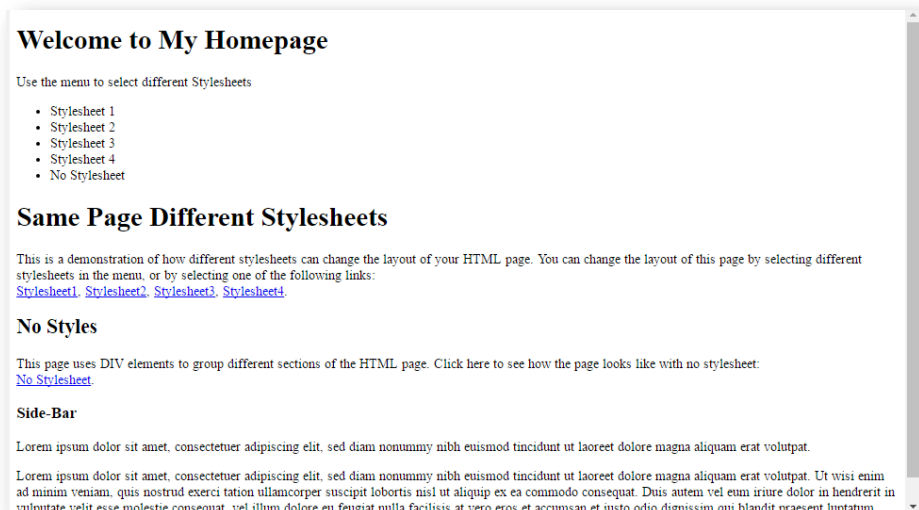
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.



5.2. Exemple utilizare CSS: Stylesheet 4

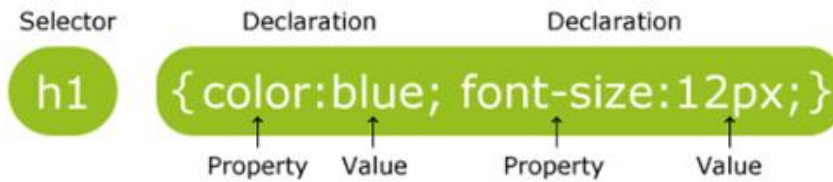


5.2. Exemple utilizare CSS: NoStylesheet





5.3. Sintaxa CSS



Selector: pot fi elemente HTML – nume element , id, class, attribute,etc.

Selectorii CSS: nume

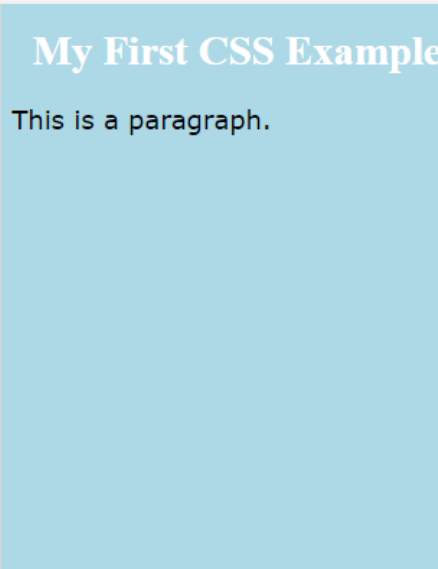
Exemplu: nume element = p (paragraf)

```
p {  
    color: red;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```



Exemplu : selector CSS nume

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
h1 {  
    color: white;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
p {  
    font-family: verdana;  
    font-size: 20px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```





5.4. Selectorii CSS: id (#)

```
#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>  
<p>this paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Hello World!
This paragraph is not affected by the style.



Selectorii CSS: class (-)

```
.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned  
heading</h1>  
<p class="center">Red and center-aligned  
paragnraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.



Gruparea selectorilor CSS

```
h1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

h2 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```



```
h1, h2, p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```



Utilizare CSS in site-uri web

Modalitati de utilizare CSS:

- a) **Fisier extern:** permite schimbarea layout-ului unui intreg site prin modificarea fisierului extern
- b) **Stil intern:** permite schimbarea layout-ului unei singure pagini dintr-un site web
- c) **Inline:** permite schimbarea atributului pentru un singur element

Ordinea de preluare a stilurilor CSS: pentru elemente care au specificate mai multe stiluri simultan (extern, intern , inline):

- Inline :pentru un element HTML
- fisier extern si /sau stiluri interne In sectiunea <head>
- conform setarilor Browser-ului



a) Fisier extern CSS

Se introduce in fiecare pagina web a site-ului, in sectiunea <head> un tag <link> cu referinta la numele fisierului CSS extern:

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>
```

Fisierul mystyle.css ar putea include :

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: navy;  
    margin-left: 20px;  
}
```



Exemplu : fisier extern CSS

Pagina sursa si pagina web afisata:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.



b) Stil intern CSS

Se utilizeaza pentru a stabili layout-ul unei singure pagini web care este diferita de celelalte din intregul site. Se defineste prin `<style>` in sectiunea `<head>` a paginii HTML:

<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> body { background-color: linen; } h1 { color: maroon; margin-left: 40px; } </style> </head> <body> <h1>This is a heading</h1> <p>This is a paragraph.</p> </body> </html></pre>	<p>This is a heading</p> <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
--	---



c) Inline CSS

Se utilizeaza pentru a aplica un atribut unui singur element HTML:

<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1> <p>This is a paragraph.</p> </body> </html></pre>	<p>This is a heading.</p> <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
---	--

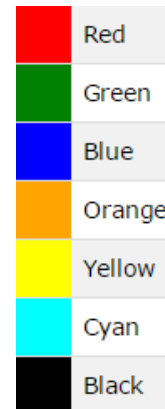


5.5 Formatar in CSS

Culori in CSS

Se pot specifica in 3 moduri:

- Nume valid de culoare – Ex. "red"
- O valoare RGB – Ex. "rgb(255, 0, 0)"
- O valoare hexa – Ex. "#ff0000"



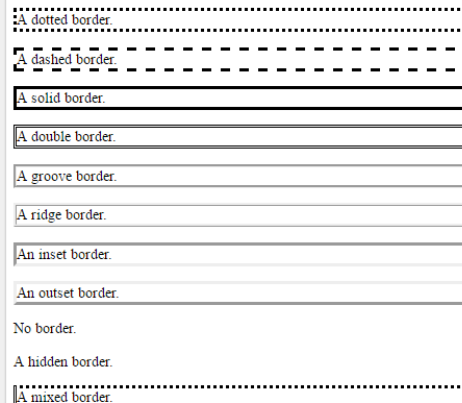
5.5 Formatar in CSS

Background in CSS

Property	Description
<u>background</u>	Sets all the background properties in one declaration
<u>background-attachment</u>	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page
<u>background-color</u>	Sets the background color of an element
<u>background-image</u>	Sets the background image for an element
<u>background-position</u>	Sets the starting position of a background image
<u>background-repeat</u>	Sets how a background image will be repeated



Borders in CSS

<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> p.dotted {border-style: dotted;} p.dashed {border-style: dashed;} p.solid {border-style: solid;} p.double {border-style: double;} p.groove {border-style: groove;} p.ridge {border-style: ridge;} p.inset {border-style: inset;} p.outset {border-style: outset;} p.none {border-style: none;} p.hidden {border-style: hidden;} p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;} </style> </head> <body> <h2>The border-style Property</h2> <p>This property specifies what kind of border to display: </p> <p class="dotted">A dotted border.</p> <p class="dashed">A dashed border.</p> <p class="solid">A solid border.</p> <p class="double">A double border.</p> <p class="groove">A groove border.</p> <p class="ridge">A ridge border.</p> <p class="inset">An inset border.</p> <p class="outset">An outset border.</p> <p class="none">No border.</p> <p class="hidden">A hidden border.</p> <p class="mix">A mixed border.</p></pre>	<h3>The border-style Property</h3> <p>This property specifies what kind of border to display:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">A dotted border.A dashed border.A solid border.A double border.A groove border.A ridge border.An inset border.An outset border.No border.A hidden border.A mixed border.
--	---



Inaltimea si latimea obiectelor in CSS

a) <pre>div { height: 100px; width: 500px; background-color: powderblue; }</pre>	b) <pre>div { height: 200px; width: 50%; background-color: powderblue; }</pre>
--	--

a) Are lungimea fixa in timp ce b) se ajusteaza pe ecrane diferite (mobile)



Inaltimea si latimea obiectelor in CSS

Property	Description
<u>height</u>	Sets the height of an element
<u>max-height</u>	Sets the maximum height of an element
<u>max-width</u>	Sets the maximum width of an element
<u>min-height</u>	Sets the minimum height of an element
<u>min-width</u>	Sets the minimum width of an element
<u>width</u>	Sets the width of an element

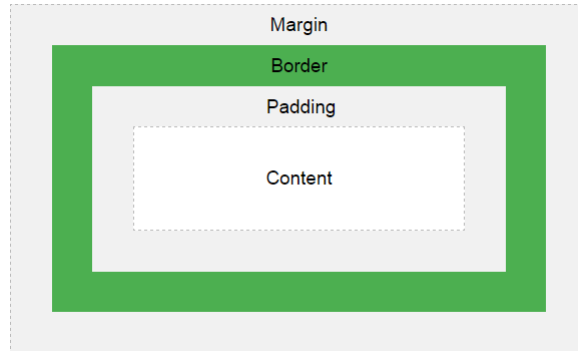


Inaltimea si latimea obiectelor in CSS

Property	Description
<u>height</u>	Sets the height of an element
<u>max-height</u>	Sets the maximum height of an element
<u>max-width</u>	Sets the maximum width of an element
<u>min-height</u>	Sets the minimum height of an element
<u>min-width</u>	Sets the minimum width of an element
<u>width</u>	Sets the width of an element



Modelul Box in CSS: **div**



```
div {  
    width: 300px;  
    border: 25px solid green;  
    padding: 25px;  
    margin: 25px;  
}
```

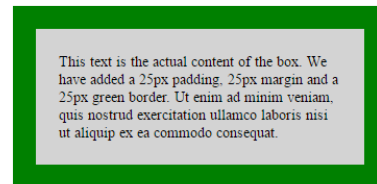


Modelul Box in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
    width: 300px;  
    border: 25px solid green;  
    padding: 25px;  
    margin: 25px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h2>Demonstrating the Box Model</h2>  
<p>The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: borders, padding, margins, and the actual content.</p>  
<div>This text is the actual content of the box. We have added a 25px padding, 25px margin and a 25px green border. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Demonstrating the Box Model

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: borders, padding, margins, and the actual content.





Formatare text in CSS

Culoare text

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  color: blue;
}
h1 {
  color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is
blue. The default text color for a page is defined in the
body selector.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is heading 1

This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is blue. The default text color for a page is defined in the body selector.



Formatare text in CSS

Aliniere text. Decorare text (subliniere, etc)

```
h1 {
  text-align: center;
}

h2 {
  text-align: left;
}

h3 {
  text-align: right;
}
```

```
h1 {
  text-decoration: overline;
}

h2 {
  text-decoration: line-through;
}

h3 {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```



Formatare text in CSS - Alte atribute

Property	Description
color	Sets the color of text
direction	Specifies the text direction/writing direction
letter-spacing	Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text
line-height	Sets the line height
text-align	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text
text-decoration	Specifies the decoration added to text
text-indent	Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block
text-shadow	Specifies the shadow effect added to text
text-transform	Controls the capitalization of text
unicode-bidi	Used together with the direction property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document
vertical-align	Sets the vertical alignment of an element
white-space	Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled
word-spacing	Increases or decreases the space between words in a text



Fonturi in CSS

Familii de fonturi

```
p {  
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}
```

Stiluri de fonturi

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p.normal {  
    font-style: normal;  
}  
p.italic {  
    font-style: italic;  
}  
p.oblique {  
    font-style: oblique;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph in normal style.</p>  
<p class="italic">This is a paragraph in italic style.</p>  
<p class="oblique">This is a paragraph in oblique style.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

This is a paragraph in normal style.

This is a paragraph in italic style.

This is a paragraph in oblique style.



Fonturi in CSS

Dimensiune fonturi. Grosime Fonturi

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 40px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-size: 30px;  
}  
  
p {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}
```

```
p.normal {  
    font-weight: normal;  
}  
  
p.thick {  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```



Fonturi in CSS

Uppercase, lowercase, capitalize

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p.uppercase {  
    text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
p.lowercase {  
    text-transform: lowercase;  
}  
p.capitalize {  
    text-transform: capitalize;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p class="uppercase">This is some text.</p>  
<p class="lowercase">This is some text.</p>  
<p class="capitalize">This is some text.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

THIS IS SOME TEXT.

this is some text.

This Is Some Text.



Fonturi in CSS Test-indent

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  text-indent: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>In my younger and more vulnerable
years my father gave me some advice that
I've been turning over in my mind ever
since. 'Whenever you feel like
criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just
remember that all the people in this
world haven't had the advantages that
you've had.'
```

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'



Link-uri in CSS

a:link - a normal, unvisited link
a:visited - a link the user has visited
a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
  color: red;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
  color: green;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
  color: hotpink;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
  color: blue;
}
```



Link-uri nesubliniate in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a {
  text-decoration: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Link nesubliniat <a
href="https://www.utcluj.ro">www.utcluj.ro</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Link nesubliniat www.utcluj.ro



Liste in CSS

☐ Liste neordonate () – cu bullets

```
ul.a {
  list-style-type: circle;
}

ul.b {
  list-style-type: square;
}
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

☐ Liste ordonate () – cu cifre sau litere

```
ol.c {
  list-style-type: upper-roman;
}

ol.d {
  list-style-type: lower-alpha;
}
```

- I. Coffee
- II. Tea
- III. Coca Cola

- a. Coffee
- b. Tea
- c. Coca Cola



Liste formate in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ol {
  background: #ff9999;
  padding: 20px;}
ul {
  background: #3399ff;
  padding: 20px;}
ol li {
  background: #ffe5e5;
  padding: 5px;
  margin-left: 35px;}
ul li {
  background: #cce5ff;
  margin: 5px;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Styling Lists With Colors:</h1>
<ol>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```



Tabele in CSS

Linii tabel: se definesc cu tagul `<tr>`

Header tabel: se defineste cu `<th>` tag. Implicit, header =bold,center.

Celula tabel: se defineste cu `<td>`

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>
<table>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



Tabele in CSS: alte atribute

Property	Description
<u>border</u>	Sets all the border properties in one declaration
<u>border-collapse</u>	Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed
<u>border-spacing</u>	Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells
<u>caption-side</u>	Specifies the placement of a table caption
<u>empty-cells</u>	Specifies whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table
<u>table-layout</u>	Sets the layout algorithm to be used for a table



Link-uri pe box in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a:link, a:visited {
  background-color: #f44336;
  color: white;
  padding: 14px 25px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
}
a:hover, a:active {
  background-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a link



Imagini opace in CSS


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  opacity: 0.5;
  filter: alpha(opacity=50);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Image Transparency</h1>
<p>The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more transparent:</p>
<p>Image with 50% opacity:</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Image Transparency

The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more transparent:

Image with 50% opacity:




Box transparent cu text pe background imagine

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.background {
  background: url(klematis.jpg) repeat;
  border: 2px solid black;
}

div.transbox {
  margin: 30px;
  background-color: #ffffff;
  border: 1px solid black;
  opacity: 0.6;
  filter: alpha(opacity=60);
}

div.transbox p {
  margin: 5%;
  font-weight: bold;
  color: #000000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```





Meniuri in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  width: 200px;
  background-color: #f1f1f1;
}
li a {
  display: block;
  color: #000;
  padding: 8px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
li a.active {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
}
li a:hover:not(.active) {
  background-color: #555;
  color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Vertical Navigation Bar

In this example, we create an "active" class with a green background color and a white text. The class is added to the "Home" link.

- Home
- News
- Contact
- About



Meniuri in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #333;
}
li {
  float: left;
}
li a {
  display: block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 14px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
a:hover:not(.active) {
  background-color: #111;
}
.active {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
}
</style>
</head>
```

- Home
- News
- Contact
- About



Tooltip in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
.tooltip {
  position: relative;
  display: inline-block;
  border-bottom: 1px dotted black;
}

.tooltip .tooltiptext {
  visibility: hidden;
  width: 120px;
  background-color: black;
  color: #fff;
  text-align: center;
  border-radius: 6px;
  padding: 5px 0;

  /* Position the tooltip */
  position: absolute;
  z-index: 1;
  top: -5px;
  left: 105%;
}

.tooltip:hover .tooltiptext {
  visibility: visible;
}
</style>
```

Right Tooltip

Move the mouse over the text below:

Hover over me **Tooltip text**



Galerie imagini in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.gallery {
  margin: 5px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  float: left;
  width: 180px;
}

div.gallery:hover {
  border: 1px solid #777;
}

div.gallery img {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
}

div.desc {
  padding: 15px;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



Butoane in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.button {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  border: none;
  color: white;
  padding: 15px 32px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
  font-size: 16px;
  margin: 4px 2px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>CSS Buttons</h2>

<button>Default Button</button>
<a href="#" class="button">Link Button</a>
<button class="button">Button</button>
<input type="button" class="button" value="Input
Button">

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Buttons



Chenar din imagini pentru text in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#bordering1 {
  border: 10px solid transparent;
  padding: 15px;
  border-image: url(border.png) 50 round;
}

#bordering2 {
  border: 10px solid transparent;
  padding: 15px;
  border-image: url(border.png) 20% round;
}

#bordering3 {
  border: 10px solid transparent;
  padding: 15px;
  border-image: url(border.png) 30% round;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

The border-image Property

border-image: url(border.png) 50 round;

border-image: url(border.png) 20% round;

border-image: url(border.png) 30% round;

Note: Internet Explorer 10, and earlier versions, do not support the border-image property.



Background gradient in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
  height: 55px;
  background: red; /* For browsers that do not
  support gradients */
  background: linear-gradient(to right, red,
  orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet); /*
  Standard syntax (must be last) */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div id="grad1" style="text-
align:center;margin:auto;color:#888888;font-
size:40px;font-weight:bold">
Gradient Background
</div>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> Internet Explorer 9 and
earlier versions do not support gradients.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Gradient Background

Note: Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions do not support gradients.



Umbră text in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  color: white;
  text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px black, 0 0 25px blue, 0
0 5px darkblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Text-shadow effect!</h1>

<p><b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer 9 and earlier
versions, do not support the text-shadow property.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Text-shadow effect!

Note: Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions, do not support the text-shadow property.



5.3. Instrumente editare si validare CSS

Editoare:

- TopStyle Lite/Professional
- Notepad , Notepad++

Validatoare:

- W3C CSS Validator: <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>
- Firebug – Plug-in pentru Firefox



5.3. Instrumente editare si validare HTML,CSS

Validatoare:

The screenshot shows the W3C CSS Validation Service interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the W3C logo and the text "CSS Validation Service". Below this, there are three tabs: "Prin URI", "Prin incarcare fisier", and "Prin introducere directa a codului". The "Prin URI" tab is selected. The main content area is titled "Valideaza prin URI" and contains the instruction "Introdu URL-ul unui document (HTML cu CSS sau doar CSS) pe care vrei sa il validezi:". Below this is a text input field labeled "Adresa:". At the bottom of the form, there is a "Verifica" button and a link that says "▶ Mai multe optiuni de validare".



Exemplu utilizare CSS- visual

The screenshot shows the top section of the SALEIE website. On the left is the SALEIE logo. To its right is a blue header with the text "Strategic Alignment of Electrical and Information Engineering in European Higher Education Institutions" and the European Union flag. Below the logo is an "Accessibility" section with five buttons labeled "Aa" in different colors and sizes. To the right of these are links for "User guide", "SALEIE Home", and "Graphics version". Below the accessibility buttons are three circular icons: "TECHNICAL CHALLENGE AREAS" (a globe), "STUDENT & STAFF SUPPORT HUB" (a globe with a person icon), and "GOVERNANCE" (a globe). To the right of these icons is a text block: "Click on the images to the left and above to select the project website section to go to (Technical Challenge Areas, Student and Staff Support Hub or Governance) OR select the Student and Staff Support Hub below." Below this is a section titled "SALEIE Student and Staff Support Hub" with a paragraph: "You can click on one of the options below to find out more information on accessing higher education across Europe for individuals with disabilities. Please select which type of web page to view, both versions have the same content but a different presentation style. The text version incorporates an accessibility tool bar." At the bottom, there are two options: "A text based web page with accessibility tool bar" and "A web page that uses clickable maps and images".

SALEIE Student and Staff Support Hub

You can click on one of the options below to find out more information on accessing higher education across Europe for individuals with disabilities. Please select which type of web page to view, both versions have the same content but a different presentation style. The text version incorporates an accessibility tool bar.

A text based web page with accessibility tool bar

A web page that uses clickable maps and images